Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.

XLVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1835. [No. 2,450.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JLLYETT ATKINSON WOODHOUSE, late a Captain of the third Regiment Light Cavalry, in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JOSEPH ROBERT WOODHOUSE, also a Captain of the sixth regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 5th day of January, 1835.

H. A. WOODHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS have been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of Lieutenant R. T. STEPHENSON, Cornet J. WILLIAMS, and Veterinary Surgeon ROBERT WALTER, in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, that Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of MATTHEW LAW, late a Captain in the said service, deceased; and that Letters ad colligenda bona of GERALD WELLESLEY, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the said East India Company on their Bengal Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, —Dated the 7th Ja[illegible]

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

WANTED for the *Gazette Office*, ten or twelve good Compositors, who will be employed permanently upon liberal terms.—Apply to the PRINTER.

NESBITT LANE, 10*th Jan.*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 13th inst., will dispose of by public outcry, and chiefly without reserve, the undermentioned Goods, viz. an Invoice of Saddlery comprising Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, spair Head Stalls, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingles, Martingals, Saddle Cloths, Curry Combs and Brushes, Buggy Reins, &c., sundry Perfumery and Medicines consisting of Hungary, Lavender and Honey Water, Essences of Peppermint and Ginger, Brandy Bitters, Macassor and Russia Oils, Turkey Rhubarbs, Seidlitz Powder, Hair and Tooth Powder, &c., a small assortment of Silver Ware by Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta, 3000 Percussion Gin Cases, Playing and Visiting Cards, China Fans of sorts, Europe, Letter, and Foolscap Paper and Quills, fine Welch Flannel, Bengal Table Cloths, Towels, and Silk Handkerchiefs, Sheeting Cloth, Waistcoating, Nankeen Dressing Gowns, real Schedam Gin in large 15 bottle cases, sundry Glass Ware, a variety of useful Household Furniture, sundry Wines, Liquors, Holgson's and Alsop's ripe Beer; and, at 1 P. M, any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may offer.

FORBES' STREET, *Jan.* 10*th*, 1835

[illegible] GOODS.

AN adjourned General Meeting of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House this day, Saturday, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

CLUB HOUSE, 10*th Jan.* 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 10*th Jan.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 2
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 1
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 10*th Jan.*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE teak-built Ship PALMIRA, of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER Commander: will be dispatched from hence about the end of this month, has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For [illegible] of passage apply to Captain

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1835.

No. 3 of 1835.—Consequent [illegible] major general sir James Stevenson Barn's, K. [illegible] departure on the "Maladar" to England, the following temporary appointments are ordered.—

Colonel Willshire, 2nd Queen's Royals, to command the Poona division of the army.

Lieutenant colonel Morgan, [illegible] regiment, to command the brigade at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1835.

No. 4 of 1835.—The undermentioned pensioners of the Madras establishment are permitted to reside and draw their stipends at Ahmedabad or Surat on production of the last pay certificate under the Government of Fort Saint George.

Class.	Number of pension certificates.	Rank.	Name.	Amount per month. Rs.	As.
2nd.	315	Jamadar.	Ramjee.... ..	12	4
Do.	2770	Havildar.	Rayejey.... ..	5	15
Do.	3878	—"—	Jauen Khan. ..	5	15
Do.	4001	—"—	Annajee.... ..	5	15
Do.	4348	—"—	Lock Sing.....	5	15
Do.	2284	—"—	Govindrow	5	15
Do.	1802	Naique ..	Ketcheurow....	5	4
Do.	15552	Trooper..	Syed Lutteffe...	5	4
Do.	1084	Private..	Ballojee.....	3	8
Do.	10980	—"—	Boombajee.....	3	8
Do.	12879	—"—	Toolsaram	3	8
Do.	12892	—"—	Beemah	3	8
Do.	12914	—"—	Rowjee.... ..	3	8
Do.	17574	—"—	Limba.....	3	8
Do.	17712	—"—	Nellco.....	3	8
Do.	18671	—"—	Govindrow	3	8
Do.	5559	Gin lascar	Sondah.....	7	13
3rd..	1510	Lascar ..	Ballojee..	3	8
4th..	242	Jumadar principal cutival.	John Mahomed.	100	..
6th..	775	Heir of private.	Gengabhoye.	3	8

No. 5 of 1835.—Captain R. Bulkley assu[illegible] charge of the duties of the pay office of the Poon[illegible] vision on the 30th ultimo from lieutenant H. [illegible] acting for Lieutenant R. Wallace, acting paymast[illegible]

No. 6 of 1835.—The government general o[illegible] (No. 260) dated the 20th June 1833, commuting [illegible] tenant W. B. G. Blenkin's furlough to Europe, [illegible] furlough to Saint Helena, is cancelled, and that of[illegible] furlough to Europe, is to be considered from the [illegible] May 1832, to the 29th November 1834, the date [illegible] turned to the presidency.

No. 7 of 1835.—The following appoin[illegible] made:—

Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant T. C. Fraser, to be quarter m[illegible] Hobson resigned the situation.—*Date of* [illegible] 29th Decr. 1834.

No. 8 of 1835.—The furlou[illegible] captain W. Morley, of the regi[illegible] government general order of the [illegible] is cancelled at his own request.

No. 9 of 1835.—Lieutenant D. [illegible] regiment native infantry, who wa[illegible] government general orders of the [illegible] to act as adjutant to that regime[illegible] that situation from the same date, v[illegible] ed superintendent of the Guicawar's [illegible] hee Caunta.

No. 10 of 1835.—The followi[illegible] made.—

[illegible]utenant R. F. Bourchier, of th[illegible] line adjutant at [illegible] tions of the go[illegible]

Hon'ble Company's vessels of war will be paid from and after the 1st day of January 1835, is published.

Letters	Description of articles.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	
B	Beef salt		3	10	per pound
"	Biscuits		1	5	Do. ditto
D	Dhoil			9	Do. ditto.
F	Fish salt		1	4	Do. ditto.
"	Flour		1	5	Do. ditto.
G	Ghee		4		Do. ditto.
R	Rice			6	Do ditto
"	Raisins		1	5	Do. ditto
S	Spirits	1	4		Do. gallon
"	Sugar		1	3	Do. pound.
T	Tea		10		Do. ditto.

All provisions accounts of the Indian navy, are to be made up to the 31st day of December 1834 inclusive, to which date eights and savings will be paid at the old rates.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

[illegible] APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Honorable William Newnham, esq. of the Hon'ble Company's service, from the 1st of May next.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend Randall Ware, A. M, chaplain of Kirkee, a month's leave, to proceed to Asseerghur, on private affairs, from the 5th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend E. P. Williams, A. M. acting chaplain of Colabah and the harbour, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend Joseph Laurie, senior chaplain of St. Andrew's church, a month's leave to proceed to the Southern Conkan from the 8th instant under the rules established by Government on the 15th of September 1831, for regulating the absence of Chaplains under this presidency.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1835.

Mr. P. Scott, to be assistant to the principal collector of Poonah, and to be placed in charge of the police of the city and of the post office at that station.

Mr. R. Spooner, to be second assistant to the collector of Tannah.

Mr. A. [illegible]emington, to be third assistant to the collector of Tanna,

Mr. A. W Ravenscroft, acting first assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Padshapoor, Baedee, and Sumpgaom.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, to be acting second assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar.

Mr. A Campbell, to be acting third assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, and to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Ranee-bednore, Kode and Gootul.

Mr. A. Bettington, to be acting fourth assistant to the collector at Dharwar, and to have charge of the post office runners and bungalows between Belgaom and Kingoria, and also of the post office and police at Belgaom.

Mr. J. H. Pelley, junior, to be placed in charge of the post office, the police duties, the stamps, and treasury, at the boozpor station at Darwar

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1835.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting collector of Tanna, is permitted to proceed [illegible] deputation, into the districts, from

[illegible]ector of Surat, is allowed to take [illegible]sistants with him into the districts,

[illegible] Castle, 7th January, 1835.

[illegible], principal collector of Surat, is allowed [illegible] for twenty days from the 25th instant, [illegible]IV of the absentee regulation, to proceed [illegible]ward. on urgent private affairs.

[illegible]ones, assistant to the collector of Tanna, leave of absence for one month from the [illegible] section XIV of the absentee regulation, [illegible] residency, on urgent private affairs.

[illegible] Hunter, first assistant to the collector [illegible] is allowed an extension of the [illegible] on the 12th November last, for [illegible] month.

[illegible] Harrison to act as [illegible] Nagpore.

1 Doctor Naaghton.....ditto.
1 Shaik Bapoo, servant to lieut. Morse B.R.E. regt...ditto.
1 Mrs. Esperanca Andras, aya to Mrs. Durack..ditto
1 John Antone de Souza.....ditto.
1 Senhor Basteyow, Padree.....ditto.
1 Dunraz Soojanmull.....ditto.
1 Hormosjee Rustomjee Parsee.....ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master Genl.

BOMBAY, *7th January*, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPLY TO "TOPEE WALLA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Strongly recommend "Topee Walla," who flourishes in your last, not to ride a runaway horse in Bombay to the imminent danger of his fellow subjects. I have a very quiet Animal which will suit him having been accustomed to follow the Wild Buffalo, and not bit afraid

Your humble servant,
MOO.

Bombay, 7th January, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Azimguth, on the 17th December, by the Revd. H. Pratt, Robert Montgomery, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Frances Mary, third Daughter of the late Revd. T. T. Thomason.—At Calcutta, on the 19th December, C. McLeod, Esq. late Deputy Assistant to the Botanical Gardens at Penang, to Sarah, only Daughter of the late Colonel Higgott, of the Bengal Army.—At Calcutta, on the 23d December, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. R. Boswell, Charles Edward Trevelyan, Esq., to Hannah More Macaulay, Daughter of Zachary Macaulay, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Kotah, on the 9th December, the Lady of Major R. Ross, Political Agent in Harowtee, of a Daughter.—At Calcutta, on the 23d December, the Lady of John Lowe, Esq. of a Daughter.—At Intally, on the 24th December, the Lady of the Revd. Mr. Robinson, of a Daughter.—At Calcutta, on the 24th December, the wife of Mr. A. F. Smith, of the Department of Public Works, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the evening of Saturday the 20th December, after an illness of only a few hours, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, relict of the late Captain William Moore, of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, aged 50 years.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major R. S. Sutherland, 13th Regt. N. I., from Dapoolie.
Capt. Spotswell, Bengal Army.———
Ensign M. Forbes, 23d Regt. N. I., from Sattarah.
Major D. Capon, 2d Gr. Regt., from Sholapore.
Major F. Staker, 19th Regt., from Poonah.
2nd Lieut. E. S. Bake, Artillery, from Sattarah.
Asst. Surgeon R. Kirk, Engineers, from Kandalla.
Lieut. Col. Scott, 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Lieut Col. W. Fendell, from Ditto
Colonel R. A. Willis, 5th Regt., from Ahmednugger.
Lieut. Thomas Fraser, E. Regt, from Poonah.
Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, 6th Regt. N. I., from Bhewndy.
Lieut. Stirling, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
Major F. Hickes, 4th Regt. N. I., from Asseerghur

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. E. Skipper, 7th Regt., to Mahabuleshwur.
2d Lieut. A. Nash, Engineers, to Senior.
Lieut. G. K. Erskine, P. A. Horse, to Ditto.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

No arrivals no departures.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—Marquis of Hastings, Cleveland, Lady Raffles, and Palmira.
Do. Clyde.—William Nicol.
Do. Mocha.—Discovery and Futtay Rahimon.
Do. Juddah.—Mecca.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.—Melville, 84 Guns.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings
Do. Do. Steamer.—Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—William Nicol, Marquis of Hastings, Lady Raffles, Lady Gordon, [illegible] Marsh, Cleveland, [illegible]

The *Hugh Lindsay* proceeds upon her voyage to the Red Sea this morning, or next day, with the following Passengers.—

Major Powell, Private and Military Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor; Captain Johnstone; Major Frazer H. M. 20th Regt; Anthony Dunlop Esq; Mr. Robert Dyke; Captain James Frazer, Bombay Cavalry.

Mr. Tudor, lately 2nd Officer of the Ship "*Ann*" of this port, during the dreadful mutiny on board of her, when the Chief Officer and others were killed by a Malay Soocannee, died yesterday morning from the effects of a wound, which he received upon that occasion.

We extract an article from the *Durpun*, noticing the unskillful manner in which diseases are treated amongst the Natives, and recommending them to study medicine upon the principles of the European schools. The subject, we are happy to observe, has already attracted public attention in Madras; and, from an article which we have extracted from the *Courier* of that Presidency, it will be seen Dr. Knox, a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, has proposed the delivery of a course of Lectures upon Anatomy, in a manner which cannot be, in the smallest degree, offensive to the religious opinions or prejudices of the Natives; wax figures demonstrative of the subjects treated of, being used, instead of having recourse to the practice of dissecting dead human bodies. With such an example before them, we may hope to see some of the professional men of the Bombay army, imparting a knowledge of this highly interesting and useful science to the Natives of this Presidency.

THE report that Government had in contemplation to remove the wood now piled up at Musjeed Bunder, for the supply of the inhabitants of the Island, to Matoonga, having found its way into the the Native Journals, has excited a considerable sensation among the middling and lower classes. The adoption of such a measure would operate much to the inconvenience even of persons who can afford to send a servant to purchase their firewood; but in a tenfold degree would its effects be felt by the very poor—the coolies and labourers, who earn daily the scanty pittance of from six to ten, or twelve pice, one third of which, if they have a family, they may be obliged to expend, in order that they may be able to dress that food which gives them strength to toil from day to day, and keep their children in existence. The wife, the domestic drudge of a person of this sort, may now snatch a moment from her children, when she is not engaged in any other [illegible] purchase her wood at M[illegible] when it would be [illegible]

The native community, even every man who can read and write, should the[illegible] bestir themselves in getting [illegible] to Government to refrain [illegible] such a regulation, [illegible] obviating many ha[illegible] and the many thousan[illegible] through ignorance an[illegible] hope of making known [illegible] the subject.

LOCAL SELECTI[illegible]

RAO OF KUTCH.

[FROM THE O. CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR FOR JA[illegible]

We alluded in a late number to the talents, attainments, and beneficence of this young and promising Prince. We have now the pleasure of presenting our readers with more precise and accurate information respecting him than we had formerly received. The following is an interesting letter addressed by his Highness to the Right Hon. The Earl of Clare, on the occasion of his assuming the musnud. It is dated Bhuj July 9th, 182[illegible]

"I have the pleasure to receive your Lordship's letter of Congratulation.—By the favour of the British Government, I have been early placed on the Throne of my Faters.

"I feel all the sentiments in the letter of your Lordship: they are good and kind. I hope, by doing justice and showing mercy, to make my ignorant people know that I am not a Tyrant, but a King, and Father over them.

"Since 1819, Katch has much improved. It is owing to the good and strong rule of my friend and benefactor Colonel Pottinger. Then there was war, now there is peace, He has made good arrangements. I have thanked the President in the public Darbar, and often in private, for all his kindness. Now, my Lord, I much like the approbation of the British Government myself, and therefore I hope your Lordship will thank Colonel Pottinger for all the good he has done to me, and to my subjects as President of the Regency for many years.—I have sent out a Proclamation against the Murder of Female Infants; and this bad custom shall end.

"I hope to do many other good and proper things with the aid of my friend Colonel Pottinger.—He knows all my plans, and he will write to your Lordship what ever I do.

"I desire very much the constant friendship of the British Government. I request of your Lordship to accept my friendship and gratitude, and to overlook my writing and style, which are not yet fit for the eyes of your Lordship. I have, &c.

ROA DAISALJEE."

The following report on the education of His Highness was directed to Colonel Pottinger, the Resident in Katch, and who has ever taken the deepest interest in him, by Lieut. John Crofton. It is dated Mandavi, Sept 30th, 1831.

"—The period having arrived when the Duties, on which I have been employed under your orders, are to terminate, I have the honor to lay before you my final Report.

"To obviate a needless repetition here, I beg leave to refer to my first Report of the 18th of April 1833, and to that of the 30th April, by which the state of His Highness's Education on my being appointed to the Superintendency of it, and the progress he has since made in useful knowledge, may be estimated.—A lengthened detail of matters, which, from your immediate communication with His Highness, are equally known to you as to myself, would be a waste of your valuable time; and I need only observe that I have seen no reason to alter the statement I made in April last, nor to modify the opinions I then ventured to advance.

"[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

it must be obvious that by treating him, more like a Petty European Sovereign than as an Indian Râjâ, in our communications with him, we must increase in him the high opinion he already entertains for all that is English."

"I need not observe to you, that the Râo of Kutch will be the first to hail the adoption of English as the Medium of Political Correspondence, for, as he lately remarked in your presence "the Language of Persia is not the Language of Truth, but of Compliment and the worst of all Oriental Tongues for Business."

"In parting from His Highness, I have presented him a letter of friendly advice, and urged him by public and by private motives to pursue the course of good rule, which he has so well and so ably commenced, recommending him in all his difficulties and doubts to seek the guidance of the British President, and to remember that so long as he should merit the alliance of the British, the same power, which had defended and secured his claim to the throne, would never cease to support him in all his just measures and rights against the evil and rebellious of his subjects.

"In conclusion, I beg leave most respectfully to express the deep sense of gratitude which I feel, for the steady support you gave me through a delicate and difficult duty,—and for the approbation of my humble efforts to effect, under your instructions, the objects of Government.

"That His Highness, Rao Desajîi may reward all your exertions for him by proving a blessing to his people and an honour to British Protection, and that he may long reign in health, prosperity, and happiness—is the fervent desire of one, who, in other and far distant lands and on widely different service, will recur to Kutch and to his duties under you, with a most grateful recollection!

"I have the honour, &c,

(Signed) JOHN CRAWFORD.

Lieut. 6th or Royal Warwick: Regt."

The arrangements which were made for the education of the Raja Desajîi, were highly creditable to the Bombay Government; and the issue of them must be highly gratifying to those to whom the execution of them was committed, and to every philanthropist. All must rejoice in the proclamation which has been directed against the horrid, and worse than brutal, practice of infanticide. The Raja will be cordially assisted in following up this proclamation by Colonel Pottinger, with whom we believe it originated; and we trust that it will not be overlooked by any of the Jadejahs with impunity.

"THE SHAH NAMAH," AN HEROIC POEM.

Under our Calcutta head, will be found a notice respecting "*The Shah Namah an Heroic Poem*," *by Aboot Casim Pedousee*, containing the History of Persia, from the earliest times to the conquest of that Empire by the Arabs, and now from a collation with ancient Manuscripts, published by Captain Turner Macan in English and Persian. This comprises the most interesting part of what may be called the ancient and middle ages of Persian history, including the whole space between the reigns of Koomurs and Yesdegird—The work is published in four volumes royal octavo, and is sold for one hundred Rupees per copy. We would recommend it especially to the notice of our countrymen, as affording as excellent history of their earliest progenitors and the country from which those from whom they are more immediately descended first emigrated to the shores of India. We have not seen a copy of the work, and therefore cannot pronounce upon its merits; but from the well known reputation of the Translator, who is Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief of India, we would be led to argue that it is something superior. The apathy and difference, however, with which works of this description are generally received, hold out such very faint hopes of its being profitable as a speculation, either to the Translator or his Publishers, that we are induced, as much as in us lay, to call the public attention to the subject. A similar Poem was published a few years ago in the, Persian Language, called the "*George Namah*," prepared by the late *Moola Firooz Bin Caoos*, who enjoyed a distinguished reputation as a Persian and Arabic Scholar, which was treated with the most profound neglect—It's contents were of a nature interesting not only to Parsees but all natives of, and residents in, India, whether Europeans, Moguls, Hindoos or Arabs, as it treated of the history of Hindoostan from the first honor of the arrival of the British in India down to the last siege of Bhurtpoor—it consisted of upwards of 60,00 verses in a style of excellent harmony and sweetness, the completion of which occupied the author for no less a period than twenty years of continuous hard labor, during which time we believe he received an allowance of four Hundred Rupees a month from the Government by order of the Home authorities—Since the death of the Moolah, which happened about five years ago, the work has been suffered to remain in obscurity, and, blushing unseen, "to waste its sweetness on the desert air," notwithstanding the applications made by his heirs to the Bombay Government, for their support and patronage in Lithographing it—Such discouragment must operate most powerfully in preventing men of talent and acquirements from devoting themselves to such unprofitable literary pursuits, attended, as they generally are, by an immense sacrifice of time and labor.

In these days of clipping and retrenchment, we can scarcely expect the Government to adopt a more liberal course of conduct towards objects which do not yield any immediately sensible advantage, and we therefore hope that the whole of the native community will show a proper feeling of liberality in patronizing Captain Macan's work, while our English friends, from the manner in which he has put it within their reach, will not, we are sure, be tardy in doing him justice.—*Hulkaru, Jan.* 8.

THE REPORTED ROBBERY AT CARANJAH.

...e for having mentioned in our last ...rity, that t...

gest to some of our countrymen, to study medicine according to the European system, and by that means while they secure a livelihood for themselves contribute to the saving of the live of numbers, who for want of regularly brought up medical, men are obliged to entrust their lives to experienced Practitioners. The simple and economical mode of living among the natives will enable native practitioners to attand their patients for much less than Europeans, who receive an expensive Education, and whose habits of life also are more expensive, can afford to do. It is regreted that Brahmins and other Hindoos cannot study Anatomy from the natural subject.—Owing to this few of them will be able to attain great proficiency; but even with this drawback, we think, many may acquire such a knowledge of medicine as may prove of great benefit to their countrymen.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

DR. KNOX'S LECTURES.

Dr. Knox, we find, has returned to the Presidency, and, with a benevolence all must admire, has tendered his services to the Natives of Madras to impart unto us many of them as may desire it, a knowledge of Anatomy, without which, every attempt to progress in medical or surgical knowledge, would be almost useless.

The system Dr. K purposes to pursue in order to insure success, is one that can hardly fail to attain the object—it is one that has been successfully practised elsewhere, and is beginning to be had resort to by men of the first eminence in the science; nor is this its chief recommendation, for divested of those exhibitions, against the display of which human nature revolts, it presents the means of acquiring a good knowledge of the science without doing violence to any of the finer feelings of the heart—without being sickned with the display of an anatomical theatre—"offensive dead bodies—corrupted and livid flesh—disgusting entrails—skeletons—pestilential vapours"—common to places where the science is taught by mangling once living subjects.—Divested of all that is disgusting, offensive and infectious, and offered to the public from the purest motives of philanthropy, we cannot think otherwise than that many will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered by *Dr. Knox*, of acquiring knowledge upon a subject so little known among the Natives, even those who profess to give advice on cases where, to practice with success a knowledge of Anatomy is absolutely neeessary.

From a communication of *Dr. Knox*, published in the *Male Asylum Herald* of Saturday last, we find, that gentleman intends to exhibit his Artificial Anatomical Figure in the apartments lately occupied as the Eye Infirmary on Monday the 5th proximo, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and at the same time to give a Lecture upon, of a Demonstration of, the subject.—*Madras Courier, December* 29.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

The Cutter *Antelope*, Captain Leonard, from Vizapatam 17th and Masulipatam 23d December, arrived in roads on Sunday.

Passengers—Mrs. Purcell, and Mr. Gorman.

The Brig *Catherine*, Captain G. Hodson, from Vizagapatam 23d December, arrived in the roads yesterday.

Passengers—J. Fraser, Esq. Civil Service, Lieutenant Clayhills, 10th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Pellowe, 10th Reg. N. I. and 5 Servants.—*Madras Gazette, Dec.* 27.

THE REVD. MR. SHORTLAND.

A memorial to Government, it will be in the recollection of our Presidency readers, was determined upon and prepared by the inhabitants of Vepery on the occasion of the Reverend Mr. Shortland's contemplated departure from Madras,—praying that that esteemed, yea—beloved,—Minister might be permanently appointed to the Vepery Church—The Rev. Gentleman had won the good opinion of all his parishoners—they first esteemed him for his unassuming piety—esteem gradually grew into admiration for his christian virtues,—and admiration ultimately gave place to love and affection for the character and conduct of the man.—*He* never had charity boys posted in the Church as if on duty, to occupy seats only to give up those seats to a favoured few.—*He* never placed the charity boys to monopolize the best seats in the Church for relatives or friends—*He* was not too proud to visit the poorest and the lowest of his congregation.—*He* could never bring himself to give a ticket for Confirmation, and in that ticket declare he had examined the applicant and had found him fit and qualified,—when in fact and in truth he had *never* put him *a single question*!—*He* did not deem it derogatory to visit the poor and the sorrow-stricken—*He* did not consider the residence of the humble to be avoided, and the house of sickness and of misery to be dreaded.—No—so far from having charity boys to insult Almighty God in the Church by making a distinction among the creatures that assembled to kneel before him—*he* threw open every door and every seat—and invited all to come freely to the throne of grace—*He* would not serve friends in that matter—He saw no difference between the rich and poor in the presence of the Creator—*He* had no particular seats appropriated to particular great Saints.—He visited his flock—he went personally to their homes—he made himself their friend,—their brother—and they esteemed, they loved him for his virtues.

Authority, however, did not judge it expedient to permit Mr. Shortland to remain—and for what reason?—Surely, the reason generally assigned cannot be correct?—Surely Mr. Shortland was not removed for urging that the Government of India is a Christian Government, and that it ill [illegible] Christian Government to co[illegible] encourage [illegible]

are employed to perform the office of ———brushers upon the plea—hear it humanity—hear it ye Directors—and hear it all ye whom it may concern—hear it again and again tho' it prove to you to wear an "old familar face,"—upon the plea that the teachers are too young and weak to punish!!! Are the victims too young to receive punishment? If there be one particle of the *man*, to say nothing of the Christian in *you* ☞—let it answer.

The boys committing themselves and incurring the displeasure of those who have to award punishment are over and above the flogging detained in the Asylum,—and denied leave to visit their friends and relations.—Is this by way of punishing the children or their parents? How many of the latter have come with anxious hope from Poonamallee, &c. &c. and have had to walk back unaccompanied by their children? This is a crying evil—and some people might do good attending to the dictates of justice and humanity, and proper feeling.—*Madras Gazette, Dec.* 28.

CALCUTTA.

Letters were received yesterday from the Camp of the Governor of Agra announcing its arrival at Bursool on Monday.

A letter from the Camp, published in the *English-man*, mentioned that "great complaints are made of the remissness of the Commissariat in respect to the number of Tent Kalasses." We might observe, that whether a Kalassee for each tent was sufficient or not is no affair of the Commissariat, which provided them in accordance with the requisition of superior authority.—*Cal. Cou., Dec.* 24.

THE LAHORE MISSION.

The Lahore Mission arrived yesterday in Calcutta, and was saluted with 13 guns from the ramparts of Fort William at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Vakeels of the Maharajah disembarked.—*Ibid.*

DR. HENDERSON.

We learn from the *Mofussil Ukhbar*, that Dr. Henderson has left Ooel for Loodiana, with the intention of proceeding down the Indus to Bombay.—*Ibid.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DAWK.

We are glad to see that, since last week, the Bombay dawk has been shortened one day. On Saturday we received newspapers of the 6th, and on Monday the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 8th instant, the time occupied on the road being 11 days, instead of 15 as during last fair whether season. The Meerut paper also came in on Saturday, instead of Sunday as hitherto.—*Ibid.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two useful publications have lately issued from the Bombay Press, both from the pen of Mr. Wathen, one of the Secretaries to the Bombay Government,—an Arabic Grammar, with the words printed in both the Arabic and Roman character,—and a Turkish Grammar, upon the same plan. Both these publications are stated to have been compiled "for the use of travelers proceeding overland to Europe by way of Egypt, or via Bagdat and Syria." We would suggest to the publishers to send some copies to Calcutta for sale; for we have no doubt there will be enquiries for these books when our expected Steam Communication is established on a permanent footing.—*Ibid.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

We were glad to find Signor Pizzoni's Benefit last night as well attended as that of the *Prima Donna*—another bumper house. There were many natives in the pit, (their presence in the house was a rare circumstance on an Opera night) attracted, we suppose, by the promise of a song in Hindostanee, which was accordingly sung by Pizzoni, between the acts, dressed in the costume of a Baboo. The natives seemed to be very well pleased with the performance, though the music being Italian, the language might have been mistaken, but for a few common words emphatically pronounced. This feat, however, was a mere episode—a tub for the whale. In his great character of the *Barber*, Pizzoni was brilliant as usual, and the assistance he received was even more spirited than on any former exhibition of this favorite piece in Calcutta—every character seemed so perfectly at home. We do not except the part of *Don Basilio*, which was played by an Amateur in place of Senor Mayorga, whose sprained ancle still incapacitates him for the stage. The performance of this Amateur, both in voice and action, was a very great improvement upon his last attempt in a more easy part, and excited very considerable applause in all parts of the house. He is now looked upon as an important addition to the strength of the Opera corps, which, as their numbers are scanty, may *tell* in getting up new pieces. The costume and drolleries of Waleski, who appeared as an old *Duenna*, excited a good laugh; he had otherwise nothing to do. *Calcutta Courier, December* 24.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO SIR C. METCALFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I understand that the expenses of the late entertainments at the Town Hall have been apporti[illegible]oner are now [illegible] This

A SUBSCRIBER has suggested to the Stewards of the entertainments of Sir Charles Metcalfe a course of proceeding which we think they would do well to adopt in justice to the subscribers and themselves, if indeed it is not too late to do so. We have not yet seen Messrs. Gunter and Hooper's bill, but we are happy to learn that the amount is less considerably than some of our alarmists had whispered about. The sum we hear is about 66 rupees, in which case the cost of both entertainments does not much exceed 20,000 rupees, as we believe there were about 320 subscribers; still it is proper that the Stewards should give an account of their Stewardship, and especially a list of the invitation; for an impression prevails that many persons were invited who had no claim to participate in these entertainments at the expense of others infinitely less able to pay. We have before stated that even Ensigns in the army had strained a point to contribute on this occasion, and it is right, therefore, that the subscribers generally should be fully satisfied that the Stewards have not abused the trust reposed in them. We do not at all dispute that they are all very honorable men, not in the ironical sense of the poet, but in the best acceptation of the term, but we do suspect that men in high station, in the receipt of large salaries, are not precisely those who are the most likely to be very considerate of the means of poorer subscribers, and we know that where a friendly bias interferes, men are too liable to be less rigid in the performance of their duties, and that it is quite notorious that in Calcutta in similar cases, a due regard to the rights and interests of subscribers has not been observed, let who will attempt to gainsay it. We hope, therefore, that the Stewards of the entertainments to Sir Charles Metcalfe will invite a meeting of the subscribers, and submit to it an account of the manner in which they have discharged their trust. If they do not, we would recommend the subscribers ere they defray Messrs. Gunter and Hooper's Bill to meet on an invitation from some of themselves, and to call for the accounts and lists of the invited. If it be true that the stewards have been profuse in their invitations we submit that they ought to bear the expense as well as to enjoy the honour of such generosity.—*Ibid.*

We observe in the *Hurkaru* of this morning a letter on the subject of the late entertainments to Sir C. Metcalfe, reflecting in some degree upon the Stewards for not having laid the accounts before a general meeting of the Subscribers at large. We believe it has been unusual on such occasions to take that course; and are quite sure, that such a meeting, if called, would have been attended by few or none but the Stewards themselves. The accounts are with Gunter and Co. open to the inspection of all the Subscribers; and for our part, we think the greatest credit is due to the Stewards for the economy, as well as the taste and elegance of the arrangements. The total number of Subscribers was not 320 as stated, but 209 only, inclusive of 28 who subscribed for the Ball alone; making 271 Subscribers to both entertainments. When we refer to the expence incurred on former occasions of a like nature, it appears to us, that the Subscribers are much indebted to the Managers for their vigilance, having reduced the charge to nearly one half. The insinuation with regard to invitations is absolutely beneath notice. The names of the four gentlemen to whom the business of invitation was entrusted are a sufficient refutation of the paltry charge of favoritism in the distribution. *Calcutta Courier, December* 24.

The *Courier* of yesterday evening has noticed the letter we inserted yesterday respecting the late entertainments to Sir Charles Metcalfe, and deems it a sufficient answer to what we said on the subject on invitations, to tell us that:—

"The insinuation with regard to invitations is absolutely beneath notice. The names of the four gentlemen to whom the business of invitation was entrusted are a sufficient refutation of the paltry charge of favoritism in the distribution."

We do not know what is meant by favoritism. In such a case we hold that there should have been no invitations except to strangers: not to mere *non*—residents; but if we are to understand that it is denied that invitations were given to those who had no claim whatever to be invited we deny the assertion. We can point out three or four instances—they may have been mere exceptions and if so are, except for the principle involved, of little importance, but an impression prevails that *many* were invited who had quite as little title to be so; and that will not be removed by an *ad captandum* flourish about the names of the gentlemen of the invitation committee. We do not exactly recollect who composed that Committee, but if our memory does not wholly deceive us for more than one of these gentlemen we have not only the highest respect, but a very sincere regard. We are actuated therefore by no personal feeling against them in the remarks we make on this subject, but quite the contrary, and we believe that even they would smile at the idea of their names being deemed an answer to the enquiry whether, being frail mortals, like our humbler selves, they may not have been a little more considerate to their particular friends than for the purses of subscribers. The *Courier's answer* is indeed amusingly characteristic of Calcutta, but the idea of stifling enquiry by great names, in these reforming days, is a little too absurd. We could, if permitted, mention names quite as respectable as those of the members of the invitation Committee, that of our correspondent among others, of those who entirely agree in the view we have taken of this matter; and we are quite certain that a very large number of this community are of opinion that there is great need of reform in the management of these things, and that the Stewards of our public entertainments in general are less mindful than they ought to be, that they are appointed to fulfil a trust for the subscribers, and not to exercise a privilege for themselves or their friends. If the Stewards [illegible] entertainments of Sir Charles M[illegible] done so much [illegible]

Swartz, Buchanan, David Brown, Thomason, Henry Martyn, and Carey. The minds of these zealous servants of Christ, were alike strongly impressed with the duty and paramount importance of communicating revealed religion to the natives of this country; but at the periods of 1806-7, and 8, opposition to this cause of benevolence was very strong. Mr. Thomas Twining took the lead. In 1807, he addressed a printed letter to the chairman of the East India Company, on the danger of interfering with the religious opinions of the natives of India. The concurrence of two or three circumstances in point of time, namely, the massacre at Vellore, the rebellious dispositions of the inhabitants in some parts of Mysore, and the public advertisements for subscriptions to the oriental translations, furnished occasion to represent the efforts of missionaries among the natives as replete with danger to our Indian possessions. Major Scott Waring also published a pamphlet entitled 'Observations on the present state of the East India Company,' in which he did not hesitate to ascribe to missionary labour, the mutiny at Vellore, and submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's ministers, the East India Company, and the legislature, the expediency of the immediate recall of every English missionary, and a prohibition to all persons dependant on the Company against giving assistance to the translation or circulation of the Holy Scriptures. 'The jealousy and alarm' said he, 'which have pervaded the whole of the Carnatic and Mysore has been but partially felt in Bengal, because (there) the efforts of the English missionaries have hitherto not extended beyond a few inconsiderable villages and the populous city of Dacca.' What seemed, however, to alarm these opponents to the spread of revealed religion was that 'clergymen of the Church of England (one of whom was the subject of this notice) should have united with their dissenting brethren, for the conversion of the natives and the promulgation of the Scriptures.' 'I never met,' says Major Scott Waring, 'with an evangelical clergyman who had not a tender feeling for those who have deserted the Church of England,' and in the fulness of his wrath against the clergymen and missionaries alluded to, we find him representing them, the late Dr. Carey especially, as illiterate and enthusiastic devotees. There did not exist the least colour of evidence for these bold and unfounded calumnies. Missionary zeal and the distribution of the Scriptures had no connection whatever with the imposition in dress which occasioned the mutiny at Vellor; for instead of missionary efforts having pervaded the whole of the Carnatic and Mysore and extended only to a few villages in Bengal, the fact was that all the missionaries were at the time in Bengal, with the exception of two or three, and these instead of being the occasion of disturbances and rebellion were actually the only persons to be found to reconcile conflicting interests. As a striking instance we shall relate the circumstance of the Rajah of Tanjore's dobashes having deprived the people of their pay, in consequence of which the fort was surrounded by a powerful enemy and reduced to a most distressed condition. All the efforts, entreaties, and promises of the rajah could not prevail upon the people to bring in grain. Swartz, who was known to possess the hearts and confidence of his people, was entreated to intercede; he did so and saved the rajah and the country from misery and wretchedness.

Of the charge that such men as Buchanan, David Brown, and Carey were illiterate devotees, we offer the best refutation by stating that the Marquis Wellesley selected them on account of their learning and talents for the important offices of provosts and professors of the Hon'ble Company's College. It is due to our present Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, who was then governor at Madras, to state, that his high sense of justice and his foresight induced him to encourage labours which tended to the moral regeneration of the benighted inhabitants of this country. Dr. Buchanan's researches at Cochin had the concurrence of Lord William Bentinck, which they never would have had, if reports like those which Mr. Twining circulated were grounded on matter of fact. With a change of government, however, circumstances changed also, and probably the writings of Twining and Waring had commenced to have their pernicious influence upon the prejudices of men in India about this period. The situation of chaplain to the East India Company gratified the first wish of Mr. Corrie's heart, and afforded him an eligible opportunity of joining in the labour of spreading the gospel over idolatrous India at this time; he became therefore, from the active part he took in preaching the gospel to the Natives, obnoxious to perspications from the general outcry against missionaries and men of a missionary spirit. A communication to Mr. Corrie from the Rev. Henry Martyn warns him of the danger in which he would involve himself if he continued to profess thus openly to spread the gospel among the Natives in India; he alludes in this letter to the intention of Government to take 'steps against the Serampore Missionaries; they have addressed both the Danish Governor and Mr. Carey,' says he, 'against the admission of all missionary efforts in

ed by Mr. Pearson, exhibits in an interesting point of view, how much those persecuted ministers of God were of one mind and of one soul.

'How delightful must it have been to Mr. Martyn to turn, as he did at this time, from controversies with these unbelievers to the enjoyment of Christian converse and communion with his beloved friend and brother Mr. Corrie, who towards the end of January visited him, on his way to his station at Chunar. Many a happy hour did their servants of Jesus Christ then pass in fellowship one with another, for truly their fellowship was with the Father and with his son Jesus Christ—with one accord they often fell at the feet of their Redeemer in supplication and thanksgiving—they read his holy word—they rejoiced together in its promises—they spake to one another of the glory of Christ's kingdom, and talked of his power, and they parted sorrowfully indeed, yet earnestly desiring each other to be employed in the proper work.' Although these friends could not personally enjoy a friendship like that of Jonathan and David long, they maintained it by correspondence. 'To that unrestrained intercourse, says Mr. Pearson, 'by letter, which Mr. Martyn held weekly with Mr. Corrie, he was indebted for much of the purest felicity of his life. Such a friend stationed near him, in such a country, he ranked amongst the richest blessings showered down upon him from on high. For if we except his other brethren in India, with whom he statedly corresponded every quarter, often also at other times, and never but with great delight—he had no one like-minded, who would naturally care for the souls of the heathen. Mr. Corrie was of one heart with himself.' The foregoing shews clearly the amiable disposition of Mr. Corrie and his devotedness to his master's cause in the earliest period of his career. In 1814, however, either from over exertion or exposure to an uncongenial climate, his constitution was so much impaired that it was deemed expedient that he should return to Europe. We shall give an extract of a letter from the Rev. T. Thomason, which shows the sense that minister entertained of the loss of Mr. Corrie's services.

'Corrie has been again attacked with his old complaint. He wrote to me a fortnight ago, beging my advice as to his going home. I could not hesitate to recommend the measure. Strongly as we shall feel and mourn, yet for as much as the work of Christ is the most blessed of all works, it is fit that he should flee, that his precious life may be prolonged for future good. I expect we shall meet on the river. When we come to his widowed church of Agra, we shall find sorrow, where we look for joy—Corrie goes, who is the leader, the pattern, the father.' Mr. Corrie had been a most zealous labourer at Agra, at which place his name will never be forgotten by the native inhabitants in that city. We cannot omit in this place to advert to an interesting anecdote we have heard related of him. When he was about to leave England, the daughter of a nobleman met him on the stairs, as he was about to leave her noble parent's house. Taking him by the hand, she expressed her delight at hearing he was so deply interested in the conversion of the poor natives of India. Although I am, Sir,' she said, 'a nobleman's daughter, I lament that it is out of my power to contribute to that great cause beyond my most earnest prayers for your success, and this casket of diamonds, which I beg you will dispose of in India, and let the sum you realize upon them be laid out in the great work of bringing the natives of India to the knowledge of their Redeemer.' We understand the money was bestowed on a native Christian family who had embraced Christianity. The moment a native makes an open profession of this religion, he becomes an outcast and is thrown generally upon the instrument of his conversion for support. The following are Mr. Thomason's remarks on Mr. Corrie's exertions at Agra. 'He wins all hearts, European as well as Native. My soul greatly rejoiceth in the good that is doing there, (Agra) and when I look around and see the comparatively barren fields of Calcutta, I rejoice in the waving crops of Agra. You have scarcely an idea of his valuable qualites and fitness for Indian labour. He is patient, humble, mild, full of love, always alive to his work, apt to teach, ever on the look out, richly furnished with argument and exhortation and holy unction. Having seen much of him lately, now he is at a distance the remembrance of him is sweet; his very image does me good.' Another event took place whilst Mr. Corrie was at Agra, which is of too interesting a nature to let pass while talking of his labours in that city. 'The number of native Christians,' says Bishop Heber, 'which have as yet fallen under my notice, is certainly not great in itself, though it has rather exceeded my expectations, and is great when we bear in mind that every thing of the kind which has been attempted has been within the last twenty years, and chiefly by a single person, Mr. Corrie, while chaplain in these provinces.' Among these converts of Mr. Corrie's was Abdul Mussee, a man of family, and possessing then as much zeal in the cause of Christianity as he was once [illegible] to it. Bishop Heber [illegible] didates [illegible]

He was present when Calcutta became the rallying point for the zeal which was directed to the circulation of the scriptures in India.

To give the sacred scriptures to the benighted Indian in his own language, was the first benevolent design of Mr. Corrie; and we find him on many occasions superintending and revising the translations of the gospels and Prayer Book and homilies of the Church of England. On the latter subject we shall quote the venerable archdeacon's own acount to the corresponding committee of the Prayer Book and Homily Society. 'When I began,' says the venerable editor, 'this edition of the book of Common Prayer in Hindustanee, I had at first intended to have altered very little from the compendium printed by the prayer Book and Homily Society in London, but a near adherence to that model was soon found impracticable. I will here state that the above compendium, which is usually ascribed to the late Rev. H. Martyn, was the fruit of my own labours fifteen years ago, and that with very inadequate help. It seems but due to that eminent scholar that I should publicly avow this, as his translation of the New Testament shews how inferior the compendium of the Prayer Book is to his style, and how altogether unworthy of his fame.' The last sentence is perfectly characteristic of Mr. Corrie.

We remember an interesting anecdote connected with translations. It is of a native who was anxious to learn something of the Christian religion, and begged of Mr. Corrie to relate to him its fundamental doctrines which he would write down in his own book. The venerable Teacher never heard any thing of this man for twenty years, when Mr. Wilkinson, a missionary at Gorruckpore, reported to his Society that he had been called to see this very man on his death bed, who stated that the reason of his sending for Mr. Wilkinson was to relate the fact, that the directions Mr. Corrie had given him twenty years ago had been his guide through life, and that he died trusting and believing in the Lord Jesus Christ.

In 1823 Mr. Corrie acted as archdeacon of Calcutta, and being senior presidency chaplain, it was supposed that he had just claims to that appointment. It was contended however that the situation of archdeacon belonged to the patronage of the bishop, and that it did not necessarily fall to the right of the senior in the ecclesiastic paid department. From Mr. Corrie's unassuming manners and retired unpretending habits, it was supposed he would never prefer his claim or touch upon the subject; the supposition was correct, for he never did: others of his brethren, however, maintained that to supersede valuable and old servants in the vineyard, was an infringement of the right of deserving men which could not be justified. It was conceived that any other promotion than by seniority would be an invasion of the rights of chaplains, and would tend to sow the seeds of jealousies and lead to attempts to supplant each other through the agency of patronage. It was much to the credit therefore of Bishop Heber that in this instance at least, this abuse so common, we lament to say, in the Church of England, was not sanctioned. By advancing Mr. Corrie to the situation of archdeacon, his sphere of usefulness became considerably enlarged: he seems to have felt that his lot had been cast among the heathen, and that it was his privelege as it was his peculiar duty to unite himself to every institution which had for its object the best interests of his fellow men, namely, their conversion to Christ. Hence he was foremost and presides at the formation and in the management of the different societies established in Calcutta, corresponding with the Church Missionary Society in England; and unless other more urgent duties or sickness called him away, he was ever present at their stated meetings, exhorting and persuading each and all to join heart and soul in the vast affairs of sending the gospel far and wide. Thus, in the formation of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee for promoting Christian Knowledge, and that of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; in 1827 at the formation of the Calcutta corresponding committee of the Prayer Book and Homily Society, for promoting correct translations of the authorized formularies of the Church of England; in 1832 in the formation of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, and that of the Christian Instruction Society for the instruction of servants of Christian families; also at the formation of a parent Temperance Society in the Bengal army; Mr. Corrie took a prominent and active part; but one of the most important and delightful of Mr. Corrie's labours appears to have been in that of the establishment of the Mirzapore Church Missionary Society. He had been in the habit for some years past of collecting together the native Christians connected with that Society and central school. Ten years ago there were no native Christians when the premises of Mirzapore were erected; there are now nearly three hundred, men, [illegible] and children.

No [illegible]

of which have not heard him speak in their own tongue the wonderful work of God.'

While Mr. Corrie has been so much engaged in labouring for the benefit of the native inhabitants, it is not to be inferred that he has been less watchful over the eternal interests of his own countrymen. The principle of divine love which has given such an elevation to Mr. Corrie's mind did not prevent his condescending to men of low estate. Familiarized as his mind is to spiritual realities he speaks of the inhabitants and things of the eternal world as we do of the members of our family and the objects of vision; there is a simplicity withal in his views and pursuits, that raised him superior to that 'pride of life' which interrupts and retards the progress of flower characters, making him careless of what the world may call decending from the dignity of his station, or ascribe to bigotry and fanaticism that which he would conceive to be a delightful duty. He has been in the habits of meeting all sects of Christians who are accustomed to assemble together in what are called prayer meetings, one of which is generally to be found in every king's regiment in India. These are frequently conducted by laymen for want of an ordained spiritual guide. There all renounce their opposite prejudices and national enmities, and join in one prayer and one worship of one Father and one Redeemer.

We may now advert to his munificent acts of charity. Dr. King relates an anecdote of Barker, Bishop of Durham, that being applied to on one occasion for charitable subscription, he asked his steward what money he had in the house. The steward informed him, there was five hundred pounds. 'Five hundred pounds!' said the bishop, 'what a shame for a bishop to have such a sum in his possession!' and ordered it all immediately to be given. This spirit of charity and benevolence, which possessed that excellent divine, has amply appeared in the character of Mr. Corrie. There is no institution on this side of India, having for its object the relief of the afflicted and distressed, or the spiritual instruction of the inhabitants, to which Mr. Corrie has not been a bountiful contributor. To the Free School of Calcutta he has been for years past of the greatest assistance: on his quitting this side of India, the counsellor, the friend, and benefactor will be lost to many.

While Mr. Corrie was on his archidiaconal visitation in 1833, he received private intimation that he was to be appointed one of the bishops of the sister presidencies: he returned to Calcutta in December, and in June received official notification of his appointment to the bishopric of Bombay. This appointment was unsolicited; but the notification was communicated to him in the kindest terms by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control. He has subsequently had the choice of presidencies offered to him, and we believe he intends to take that of Madras. He was however required to proceed home for the purpose of consecration; and therefore embarked on Tuesday last on board the *Exmouth*. Mrs. Corrie (whose health is very much impaired) and family accompany him as far as the cape.

We have already alluded to Mr. Corrie's frequent attacks of illness: we rejoice to say that he is now in better health and looking better than we have ever seen him. We believe that he is about 56 years of age. Mr. Corrie's deportment is full of benignity; in his countenance benevolence is strikingly depicted; his silvery white hair, fine figure, serious, earnest yet gentle manner, impresses his hearers at once with respect and regard. He does not possess the energetic and sonorous voice of Mr. Daltry, nor those admirable pauses of Bishop Wilson. His voice is too monotonous and weak to arouse a congregation who are careless of the momentous message which he faithfully delivers. In his discourse he never fails to discover the apostacy of man from his Maker, the glorious and wonderful mystery of redemption by Jesus Christ, the covenant of grace and what is promised and what is required in it! he sets life and death before his people, exhorts, persuades, and presses them to look to themselves whether they have received the grace of God in vain. *Oriental Observer. Nov.* 15.

EUROPE.

THE TIMES AND THE CHRONICLE.

(From the Age, July 20.)

WALTER AND CO. *v.* DURHAM AND CO.

The plaintiffs in this case were the well known proprietors of the *Times* newspaper and the defendants were the *new* proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*. The declaration set forth, that, at a particular and most critical period, the proprietors of the *Times* journal did, in consideration of receiving certain political information and articles (*exclusively*), agree to support Lords Brougham, and Durham their friends and retainers in office, during the progress of sundry revolutionary measures, falsely denominated Government Reform; the which contract they, the proprietors of the *Times*, did faithfully perform to the full extent of their abusive ability. The plaintiffs then proceed to show that the two noble defendants in [illegible] one Charles Easthope, a [illegible]

On the part of defendants, Counsel contended that no sufficient proof of the partnership of Lords Brougham and Durham had been established, and that therefore their names must be struck out of the record; that with reference to the other defendants, they had as good a right to embark their capital in a newspaper as Messrs. Walter and Co.; that although Mr. Joseph Parkes was the intimate friend of Lords Durham and Brougham, it did not therefore follow that he was the depository of their political secrets; that Messrs. Easthope and Grote had quite as good a right to protect their funding speculations in the *Chronicle*, as Messrs. Walter, Lawson, Barnes, and Alsager had in the *Times*; and further, that this was a most vexatious and malignant action, arising out of the envious and malicious feelings of the plaintiffs, who felt themselves bereft of the important patronage and information formerly supplied to them by the two noblemen, who had been made defendants in the action for the sole purpose of exposure.

The Court instantly directed a nonsuit.

NEGRO FESTIVITIES IN JAMAICA.

(From M. Lewis's Journal of a West India Proprietor.)

1816.—JANUARY 1.—At length the ship has squeezed herself into this champagne bottle of a bay! Perhaps, the satisfaction attendant upon our having overcome the difficulty, added something to the illusion of its effect; but the beauty of the atmosphere, the dark purple mountains, the shores covered with mangroves of the liveliest green down to the very edge of the water, and the light-coloured houses with their lattices and piazzas completely embowered in trees, altogether made the scenery of the Bay wear a very picturesque appearance. And, to complete the charm, the sudden sounds of the drum and banjer, called our attention to a procession of the *John Canoe*, which was proceeding to celebrate the opening of the new year at the town of Black River. The John-Canoe is a Merry-Andrew dressed in a striped doublet, and bearing upon his head a kind of pasteboard house-boat, filled with puppets, representing some sailors, others soldiers, others again slaves at work on a plantation, &c. The negroes are allowed three days for holidays at Christmas, and also New-year's day, which being the last is always reckoned by them as the festival of the greatest importance. It is for this day that they reserve their finest dresses, and lay their schemes for displaying their show and expense to the greatest advantage; and it is then that the John-Canoe is considered not merely as a person of material consequence, but one whose presence is absolutely indispensable. Nothing could look more gay than the procession which we now saw with its train of attendants, all dressed in white, and marching two by two (except when the file was broken here and there by a single horseman), and its band of negro music, and its scarlet flags flattering about in the breeze, now disappearing behind a projecting clump of magrove trees, and then again emerging into an open part of the road, as it wound along the shore towards the town of Black River.

——"Magno telluris amore
Egressi optatâ pedes potiuntur arenâ."

I had determined not to go on shore, till I should land for good and all at Savannah la Mar. But although I could resist the "telluris amor," there was no resisting John-Canoe; so, in defiance of a broiling afternoon's sun, about four o'clock we left the vessel for the town.

It was, as I understand, formerly one of some magnitude; but it now consists only of a few houses, owing to a spark from a tobacco-pipe or a candle having lodged upon a mosquito-net during dry weather; and although the conflagration took place at mid-day, the whole town was reduced to ashes. The few street—(I believe there were not above two, but those were wide and regular, the houses looked very neat)—were now crowded with people, and it seemed to be allowed upon all hands, that New-year's day had never been celebrated there with more expense and festivity.

It seems, that many years ago, an Admiral of the Red was superseded on the Jamaica station by an Admiral of the Blue; and both of them gave balls at Kingston to the "*Brown Girls*;" for the fair sex elsewhere are called the "Brown Girls in Jamaica. In consequence of these balls, all Kingston was divided into parties: from thence the division spread into other districts; and ever since the whole island, at Christmas, is separated into the rival factions of the Blues and the Reds, (the Red representing also the English, the Blue the Scotch), who contend for setting forth their processions with the greatest taste and magnificence. This year, several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Black River had subscribed very largely towards the expences of the show; and certainly it produced the gayest and most amusing scene that I ever witnessed, to which the mutual jealousy and pique of the two parties against each other contributed in no slight degree. The champions of the rival Roses,—the Guelphs and the Ghibellines,—none of them could exceed the scornful animosity and spirit of deprociation with which the Blues and the Reds of Black River examined the efforts at display of each other. The Blues had the advantage beyond a doubt; this a Red girl told us that she could not deny; but still, "though the Reds were beaten, she would not be a Blue girl for the whole universe!" On the other hand, Miss Edwards (the mistress of the hotel from whose window we saw the show), was rank Blue to the very tips of her fingers, and had, indeed, contributed one of her female slaves to sustain a very important character in the show; for when the Blue procession was ready to set forward, there was evidently a hitch something was wanting; and there seemed to be no possibility of getting on without it—when suddenly we saw a tall woman dressed in mourning (being Miss Edwards herself) rush out of our hotel, dragging along by the hand a strange uncouth kind of a glittering tawdry figure, all feathers, and pitch-fork, and painted pasteboard, who moved most reluctantly, and turned out to be no less a personage than Britannia herself, with a pasteboard shield covered with the arms of Great Britain, a trident in her hand, and a helmet made of plate blue silk and silver. The poor girl, it seems, was bashful at appearing in this conspicuous manner before so many spectators, and hung back when it came to the point. But her mistress had seized hold of her, and placed her by main force in her destined position. The music struck up; Miss Edwards gave the Goddess a great push forwards; the drum-sticks and the elbows of the fiddlers attacked her in the rear; and on went Britannia willy-nilly!

The Blue girls called themselves "the Blue girls of Waterloo.' Their motto was the more patriotic; that of the Red was the more gallant:—"Britannia rules the day!" streamed upon the Blue flag; "Red girls for ever!" floated upon the Red. But, in point of taste and invention, the former carried it hollow. First marched Britannia; then came a band of music, then the flag; then the Blue King and Queen—he Queen splendidly dressed in white and silver (in scorn of the opposite party, her train was borne by a little girl in red); his Majesty wore a full British Admiral's uniform, with a white satin sash, and a huge cocked hat with a gift paper crown upon the top of it. These were immediately followed by "Nelson's car," being a kind of canoe decorated with blue and silver drapery, and with "Trafalgar" written on the front of it; and the procession was closed by a long train of Blue grandees, (the women dressed in uniforms of white, with robes of blue muslin), all Princes and Princesses, Dukes and Duchesses, every mother's child of them.

The Red girls were also dressed very gaily and prettily, but they had nothing in point of invention that could vie with Nelson's Car and Britannia; and when the Red throne made its appearance, language cannot express the contempt with which our landlady eyed it. "It was neither one thing nor t'other" Miss Edwards was of opinion. "Merely a few yards of calico stretched over some planks—and look, look, only look at it behind! you may see the bare boards! By way of a throne indeed! Well, to be sure, Miss Edwards never saw a poorer thing in her life, that she must say!" And then she told me, that some body had just snatched at a medal which Britannia wore round her neck, and had endeavoured to force it away. I asked her who had done so? "Oh, one of the Red party, *of course!*" The Red party was evidently Miss Edwards's Mrs. Grundy. John-Canoe made no part of the procession; but he and his rival, John Crayfish (a personage of whom I heard, but could not obtain a sight), seemed to act upon quite an independent interest, and go about from house to house, tumbling and playing antics to prick up money for themselves.

A play was now proposed to us, and, of course, accepted. Three men and a girl accordingly made their appearance; the men dressed like the tumblers at Astley's, the lady very tastefully in white and silver, and all with their faces concealed by masks of thin blue silk; and they proceeded to perform the quarrel between Douglas and Glenalvon, and the fourth act of "The Fair Penitent." They were all quite perfect, and had no need of a prompter. As to Lothario, he was by far the most comical dog that I ever saw in my life, and his dying scene exceeded all description; Mr. Coates himself might have taken hints from him! As soon as Lothario was fairly dead, and Calista had made her exit in distraction, they all began dancing reels like so many mad people, till they were obliged to make way for the Waterloo procession, who came to collect money for the next year's festival; one of them singing, another dancing to the tune, while she presented her money-box to the spectators, and the rest of the Blue girls filling up the chorus. I cannot say much in praise of the black Catalani; but nothing could be more light, and playful, and graceful, than the extempore movements of the dancing girl. Indeed, through the whole day I had been struck with the precision of their match, the ease and grace of their action, the elasticity of their step, and the lofty air with which they carried their heads—all, indeed, except poor Britannia, who hung down hers in the most ungoddess-like manner imaginable. The first song was the old Scotch air of "Logie of Buchan," of which the girl sang one single stanza forty times over. But the second was in praise of the Hero of Heroes; so I gave the songstress a dollar to teach it to me, and drink the Duke's health. It was not easy to make out what she said, but as well as I could understand them, the words ran as follows:—

"Come, rise up, our gentry,
And hear about Waterloo;
Ladies, take your spy-glass,
And attend to what we do;
For one and one makes two,
But one alone must be.
Then singee, singee Waterloo,
None so brave as he!"

—and then there came something about green and white flowers, and a Duchess, and a lily-white Pig, and going on board, of a dashing man of war; but what they all had to do with the Duke, or with each other, I could not make even a guess. I was going to ask for an explanation, but suddenly half of them gave a shout loud enough "to fright the realms of Chaos and old Night," and away they flew, singers, dancers, and all. The cause of this was the sudden illumination of the town with quantities of large chandeliers and bushes, the branches of which were stuck all over with great blazing torches: the effect was really beautiful, and the excessive rapture of the black multitude at the spectacle was as well worth the witnessing as the sight itself.

I never saw so many people who appeared to be so unaffectedly happy. In England, at fairs and races, half the visitors at least seem to have been only brought there for the sake of traffic, and to be too busy to be amused; but here nothing was thought of but real pleasure; and that pleasure seemed to consist in singing, dancing and laughing, in seeing and being seen, in showing their own fine clothes, or in admiring those of others. There were no people selling or buying; no servants and landladies bustling and passing about; and at eight o'clock, as we passed through the market-place, where was the greatest illumination, and which, of course, was most thronged, I did not see a single person drunk, nor had I observed a single quarrel through the course of the day; except, indeed, when some thoughtless fellow crossed the line of the procession, and received by the way a good box of the ear from the Queen or one of her attendant Duchesses. Every body made the same remark to me; "Well, sir, what do you think Mr. Wilberforce would think of the state of the negroes, if he could see this scene?" and certainly, to judge by this one specimen, of all beings that I have yet seen, these were the happiest. As we were passing to our boat, through the market-place, suddenly we saw Miss Edwards dart out of the crowd, and seize the Captain's arm—"Captain! Captain!" cried she, "for the love of Heaven, only look at the *Red* lights! Old iron hoops, nothing but old iron hoops, I declare! Well! for my part!" and then, with a contemptuous toss of her head, away frisked Miss Edwards triumphantly.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

A RECLUSE IN THE THICK OF LONDON.

This simple and affecting account of a human being so constituted as to be driven from society by a single shock to his feelings, is taken from the notes to the excellent edition of the 'Tatler,' published in 1789. Mr. Welby's resolution probably originated in a variety of motives. He was shocked by the strangeness as well as inhumanity of his brother's attempt; it gave him a horror of the very faces of his fellow-creatures, perhaps also something of a personal fear of them; and very likely a hypochondriacal dread even of himself, and of the blood of which his veins partook. We see that he lived in the most sparing manner, eating little else than gruel and salads. But great was the proportion of beauty mixed up with his character, and even of strength, though it retreated into this timid shape. He was a blighted human fruit of the most noble and delicate order; and one wishes that instead of the old servant, he could have had some affectionate companion to live with and love him, and repay him for the large sympathies he retained with his species. But he had his consolation. He was a reader; and the same romantic turn of mind, which put him into his solitude, as well as the temperance which enabled him to grow old in it, probably secured him a child-like delight in his books to the last.

'The noble and virtuous Henry Welby, Esq. was a native of Lincolnshire, and inherited a clear estate of more than £1000 a year. He was regularly bread at the university, studied for some time at one of the inns of court, and in the course of his travels, spent several years abroad. On this return, this very accomplished gentleman settled on his paternal estate, lived with great hospitality, married to the liking, and had a beutiful and virtuous daughter who was wedded with his entire approbation, to a Sir Christopher Hilliard, in Yorkshire. He had now lived to the age of forty, respected by the rich, prayed for by the poor, honoured and beloved by all; when one day a younger brother, with whom he had some difference in opinion, meeting him in the field, snapped a pistol at him which happily flashed in the pan. Thinking that this was done only to frighten him, he coolly disarmed the ruffian, and putting the weapon carelessly into his pocket, thoughtfully returned home; but on after examination, the discovery of bullets in the pistol had such an effect upon his mind, that he instantly conceived an extraordinary resolution, of retiring entirely from the world, in which he persisted inflexibly, 'till the end of his life. He took a very fair house in the lower end of Grub Street, near Cripplegate; and contracting a numerous retinue into a small family, having the house prepared for his purpose, he selected three chambers for himself, the one for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. As they were one within another, while his diet was set on table by an old maid, he retired into his lodging-room, and when his bed was making into his study, still doing so till it was clear. Out of these chambers, from the time of his first entry into them, he never issued, till he was carried thence, forty-four years after, on men's shoulders; neither in all that time did his son-in-law, daughter, or grandchild, brother, sister, or kinsman, young, or old, rich or poor, of what degree or condition soever, look upon his face, save the ancient maid, whose name was Elizabeth. She only made his fire, prepared his bed, provided his diet, and dressed his chambers. she saw him but seldom, never but in cases of extraordinary necessity, and died not above six days before him. In all the time of his retirement he never tasted fish or flesh; his chief food was oatmeal gruel; now and then, in summer, he had a salad of some choice cool herbs; and for dainties, when he would feast himself upon a high day, he would eat the yoke of a hen's egg, but no part of the white; what bread he did eat, he cut out of the middle of the loaf, but the crust he never tasted; his constant drink was four shilling beer, and no other, for he never tasted wine, or strong water. Now and then, when his stomach served, he did eat some kind of sucketts; and now and then drank red cow's milk which his maid Elizabeth fetched him out of the fields, hot from the cow. Nevertheless, he kept a bountiful table for his servants, and sufficient entertainment for any stranger or tenant who had occasion of business at his house. Every book that was printed was bought for him, and conveyed to him; but such as related to controversy he always laid aside, and never read. In Christmas holidays, at Easter, and other festivals, he had great cheer provided; with all dishes in season, served into his own chamber, with store of wine, which his maid brought in. Then, after thanks to God for his good benefits, he would pin a clean napkin before him, and putting on a pair of white Holland sleeves, which reached to his elbows, cutting up dish after dish in order, he would send one to one poor neighbour, the next to another, whether it were brawn, beef, capon, goose, &c. till he had left the table quite empty; when, giving thanks again, he laid by his linen, and caused the cloth to be taken away, and this would he do, dinner and supper, upon these days, without tasting one morsel of any thing whatsoever. When any clamoured impudently at his gate, they were not therefore immediately relieved; but, when from his private chamber, which had a prospect into the street, he spied any sick, weak, or lame, he would presently send after them to comfort, cherish and strengthen them; and not a trifle to serve them for the present, but so much as would relieve them many days after. He would moreover inquire what neighbours were industrious in their callings, and who had great charge of children; and withal, if their labour and industry could not sufficiently supply their families, to such he would liberally send, and relieve them according to their necessities. He died at his house in Grub Street, after an anchoretical confinement of forty-four years, Oct. 29, 1636, aged eighty-four. At his death his hair and beard were so overgrown, that he appeared rather like a hermit of the wilderness, than the inhabitant of one of the first cities of the world.—*Leigh Hunt's London Journal, Aug.* 6.

English Scenes and English Civilization; or Sketches and Traits of the Nineteenth Century. 3 vols., Smith, Elder and Co.

This is not a novel, though it presents the actions, sentiments, and interests of imaginary persons. We should rather describe it as a gallery of characters for the illustration of society. The author is a sensible, well-informed man, acquainted with the world, and having a clear view of its besetting faults. He exposes the absurd pretensions and the unworthy ambitions in their various modulations. He sees that no class above labour in England rests satisfied with the repute proper to it—that each is clambering into the class above, and spurning the class below. He perceives that the national pride is adjective, that it leans upon wealth, ancestry, association, anything but individual worth; and that people are valued according to the same preposterous rule. A man's acquaintance is sought and prized, not for anything that is in him, but for his estate, his carriages and horses, his house, and the costliness of its furniture; his value is constructed by his upholsterer, his coach-builder, his wine-merchant, his cook, &c. The foolish pretensions of one class have a miniature copy in another, as in the Chinese carved ivory balls, every ball contains another within it of precisely the same pattern, but a degree smaller; so one petty set has the distinction of carriages, and another of a man-servant—conceive the people whom the one or the other is to make "good company!" The leavings of one order will be the pride of another; thus the unimportant titled, who are rejected by the high caste, and also by the people of fashion, will be the *elite*, giving the stamp to a secondary set of pretenders. Compared with all these wretched mimics, the true aristocracy appear to great social advantage, for they do admit the claims of genius and talent to consideration, while in the other classes, nothing is recoguized but rank or wealth. Many a man of science and letters, who has found himself a person of some mark among the magnates of the land, finds himself a mere nobody in his own sphere; he is not there the Mr——, who wrote——, or who painted the——, or modelled the——; but he is Mr——, who does not keep a carriage, or a servant in livery, or who lives in a poor house, or on slender means. There are liberal and high-minded people in all classes above such paltry considerations and who look to qualifications and accomplishments, but the number of the exclusive idolators of rank and wealth far exceeds them, we fear.

In point of these remarks we may quote the following passage from *English Sscenes*, describing an aristocratic family of the best kind, and the traits which deserve the name of liberal, not in the hackuied, but in the enlarged old sense of all that becomes a gentleman:—

The sons were manly, frank, and gentlemanly in their demeanour—the daughters amiable, ingenuous, and graceful; and the whole family would have laughed at the attempt of any one to practise the paltry grimaces of affected condescension. They of course understood, and practically, from their position, the distinctions of decided rank but without regarding them farther than as things so established, or as the concomitants or accidents of situation, and not with that "*exactitude pointilleuse et pédantesque*" remarked of the English generally by an enlightened noble observer:* and, like many others in elevated stations, they never thought of any idle distinctions beyond *those assigned*. All cultivated persons, with good manners and the habits of good society, without marked rank, were considered by them, in that respect, as on equal ground. They wished to be "obliging and polite" to all, yet they would have been amused if expected particularly to distinguish persons who had no other recommendation than those of mere wealth or family connexions, and such like *etcetera*; but, instinctively and honestly, they in some way discriminated the more or less pleasant or valuable *in themselves*! and thought only of respecting those most who were respectable—of liking those most who were most likeable, and most in unision with their own tastes and character."

A lady residing in a fashionable street was asked whether she happened to know her next door neighbour. She answered, "No; but I am sure theirs must be a very pleasant house."—"Why so?"—"Because I observe that they have a great deal of hackney-coach company."—She had reasoned that people who come to fashionable houses in hackney-coaches must be asked for their merits and agreeable accomplishments, and not for purses, or in the course of dinner exchange so pleasantly explained by Mrs. Gore.

The general merit of the book before us is that which we have stated. Its faults are prolixity and too didactic a manner. There is also an indistinctness in the characters; they are passed before us in such crowds that we fail to remember the qualities assigned to each. They have no dramatic identity. They do their work of illustration for the moment, but the next time they are presented, we forget whether they are of the abject or the exalted, the spurious or the sterling kind. Agreeing with the author in his main views and moral judgements, we differ with him upon many of his minor criticisms, and marvel, for example, at his admiration of Cooper's inflated, exaggerated, "much-ado-about-nothing" compositions.—*Examiner.*

THE ASSAULT OF BADAJOS.

[FROM THE 4 VOL. OF COL. NAPIER'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA.]

Concluded from our last.

In this dreadful situation, while the dead were lying in heaps, and others continually falling,—the wounded crawling about to get some shelter from the merciless fire above, and withal, a sickening stench from the burnt flesh of the slain,—Captain Nicholas, of the engineers, was

* "Oui je le sais, la distinction des rangs en Angleterre est conservee avec une exactitude pointilleuse et pédantesque," &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

observed by Mr. Shaw, of the forty-third, making incredible efforts to force his way with a few men into the Santa Maria bastion. Shaw, having collected about fifty soldiers of all regiments, joined him; and, although there was a deep cut along the foot of the breach also, it was instantly passed, and these two young officers, at the head of their gallant band, rushed up the slope of the ruins; but, when they had gained two-thirds of the ascent, a concentrated fire of musketry and grape dashed nearly the whole to the earth. Nicholas was mortally wounded, and the intrepid Shaw stood alone. After this no further effort was made at any point; and the troops remained passive but unflinching beneath the enemy's shot, which streamed without intermission; for, of the riflemen on the glacis, many, leaping into the ditch, had joined in the assault; and the rest, raked by a cross fire of grape from the distant bastions, baffled in their aim by the smoke and flames from the explosions, and too few in number, had entirely failed to quell the French musketry.

About midnight, when two thousand brave men had fallen, Wellington, who was on a height close to the quarries, sent orders for the remainder to retire, and reform for a second assault; for he had just then heard that the castle was taken, and thinking the enemy would still hold out in the town, was resolved to assail the breaches again. This retreat from the ditch was, however, not effected without further carnage and confusion; for the French fire never slackened, and a cry arose that the enemy was making a sally from the distant flanks, which caused a rush towards the ladders: then the groans and lamentations of the wounded who could not move, and expected to be slain, increased. Many officers, who had not heard of the order, endeavoured to stop the soldiers from going back; and some would even have removed the ladders, but were unable to break the crowd.

All this time the third division was lying close in the castle; and, either from a fear of risking the loss of a point which ensured the capture of the place, or that the egress was too difficult, made no attempt to drive away the enemy from the breaches. On the other side, however, the fifth division had commenced the false attack on the Pardaleras, and on the right of the Guadiana the Portuguese were sharply engaged at the bridge. Thus the town was girdled with fire; for General Walker's brigade having passed on during the feint on the Pardaleras, was escalading the distant bastion of San Vincente. His troops had advanced along the banks of the river, and reached the French guard-house, at the barrier-gate undiscovered, for the ripple of the waters smothered the sound of their footsteps; but just then the explosion of the breaches took place, the moon shone out, and the French sentinels, discovering the columns, fired. The British troops, immediately springing forward under a sharp musketry, began to hew down the wooden barrier at the covered way; while the Portuguese, being panic-stricken, threw down the scaling-ladders. Nevertheless, the others snatched them up again, and, forcing the barrier, jumped into the ditch; but the guiding engineer officer was killed, and there was a cunette which embarrassed the column; and, when the foremost men succeeded in rearing the ladders, the latter were found too short; but the walls were generally above thirty feet high. Meanwhile the fire of the French was deadly; a small mine was sprung beneath the soldier's feet, beams of wood and live shells were rolled over on their heads, showers of grape from the flank swept the ditch, and man after man dropt dead from the ladders.

Fortunately some of the defenders having been called away to aid in recovering the castle, the ramparts were not entirely manned; and the assailants, having discovered a corner of the bastion where the scarp was only twenty feet high, placed three ladders there under an embrasure, which had no gun, and was only stopped with a gabion. Some men got up, but with difficulty; for the ladders were still too short, and the first man who gained the top was pushed up by his comrades, and then drew others after him, until many had gained the summit; and though the French shot heavily against them from both flanks and from a house in front, they thickened, and could not be driven back; half the fourth regiment entered the town itself, to discharge the enemy from the houses, while the others pushed along the rampart towards the breach, and, by dint of beard fighting, successively won three bastions.

In the last of these combats, General Walker, leaping forward sword in hand, at the moment when one of the enemy's cannoneers was discharging a gun, fell covered with so many wounds that it was wonderful how he could survive; and some of the soldiers immediately after, perceiving a lighted match on the ground, cried out "A mine!' At that word, such is the power of imagination, those troops, whom neither the strong barrier, nor the deep ditch, nor the high walls, nor the deadly fire of the enemy, could stop, staggered back, appalled by a chimera of their own raising; and in this disorder a French reserve, under General Vieilande, drove on them with a firm and rapid charge, and, pitching some men over the walls, and killing others outright, again cleansed the ramparts, even to the San Vincente. There, however, Leith had placed Colonel Nugent, with a battalion of the thirty-eighth, as a reserve: and when the French came up, shouting and slaying all before them, this battalion, about two hundred strong, arose and with one close volley destroyed them.

The panic ceased, the soldiers rallied, and, in compact order, once more charged along the walls towards the breaches; but the French, although turned on both flanks, and abandoned by fortune, did not yet yield; and meanwhile, the detachment of the fourth regiment, which had entered the town when the San Vincente was first carried, was strongly situated; for the streets were empty and brilliantly illuminated, and no person was seen; yet a low buz and whispers were heard around, lattices were now and then gently opened, and from time to time shots were fired from underneath the doors of the houses by the Spaniards. However, the troops, with bugles sounding, advanced towards the great square of the town, and, in their progress, captured several mules going with ammunition, to the breaches; but the square itself was as empty and silent as the streets, and the houses as bright with lamps: a terrible enchantment seemed to be in operation, for they saw nothing but light, and heard only the low whispers close around them, while the tumult at the breaches was like the crashing thunder. There, indeed, the fight was plainly raging; and hence, quitting the square, they attempted to take the garrison in reverse, by attacking the ramparts from the town side; but they were received with a rolling musketry, driven back with loss, and resumed their movement through the street. At last the breaches were abandoned by the French, other parties entered the place, desultory combats took place in various parts, and, finally, General Villande, and Phillipon, who was wounded, seeing all ruined, passed the bridge with a few hundred soldiers, and entered San Cristoval, where they all surrendered early the next morning upon summons, to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had, with great readiness, pushed through the town to the draw-bridge ere they had time to organize further resistance. But even in the moment of ruin the night before, the noble governor had sent some horsemen out from the fort to carry the news to Soult's army, and they reached him in time to prevent a greater misfortune.

Now commenced that wild and desperate wickedness which tarnished the lustre of the soldiers' heroism. All indeed were not alike, for hundreds risked, and many lost their lives in striving to stop the violence; but the madness generally prevailed, and as the worst men were leaders here, all the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed. Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations, groans, shouts, imprecations, the hissing of fires bursting from the houses, the crashing of doors and windows, and the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badajos: on the third, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhausted by their own excesses, the tumult rather subsided than was quelled. The wounded men were then looked to, and the dead disposed of.

Five thousand men and officers fell during the siege; and of these including seven hundred Portuguese, three thousand five hundred had been stricken in the assault—sixty officers, and more than seven hundred men, being slain on the spot. The five generals, Kempt, Harvey, Bowes, Colville, and Picton, were wounded; the first three severely. About six hundred men and officers fell in the escalade of San Vincente, as many at the castle, and more than two thousand at the breaches, each division there losing twelve hundred. And how deadly the strife was at that point may be gathered from this—the forty-third and fifty-second regiments of the light division alone lost more men than the seven regiments of the third division engaged at the castle!

Let any man picture to himself this frightful carnage taking place in a space of less than a hundred square yards; let him consider, that the slain died not all suddenly, nor by one manner of death; that some perished by steel, some by shot, some by water—that some were crushed and mangled by heavy weight, some trampled upon, some dashed to atoms by the fiery explosions; that for hours this destruction was without shrinking, and that the town was won at last; let any man consider this, and he must admit that a British army bears with it an awful power. And false would it be to say that the French were feeble men; for the garrison stood and fought manfully, and with good discipline, behaving worthily. Shame there was none on any side. Yet who shall do justice to the bravery of the soldiers—the noble emulation of the officers? Who shall measure out the glory of Ridge, of Macleod, of Nicholas, or of O'Hara of the ninety-fifth, who perished on the breach, at the head of the stormers, and with him nearly all the volunteers for that desperate service? Who shall describe the springing valour of the Portuguese grenadier, who was killed the foremost man at Santa Maria? or the martial fury of that desperate soldier of the ninety-fifth, who, in his resolution to win, thrust himself beneath the chained sword-blades, and there suffered the enemy to dash his head to pieces with the ends of their muskets? Who can sufficiently honour the intrepidity of Walker, of Shaw, of Canch, or the resolution of Ferguson of the forty third who having in former assaults received two deep wounds, was here, with his hurts still open, leading the stormers of his regiment, the third time a volunteer, and the third time wounded? Nor would I be understood to select these as pre-eminent; many and signal were the other examples of unbounded devotion—some known, some that never will be known; for in such a tumult much passed unobserved, and often the observers felt themselves, ere they could bear testimony to what they saw. But no age, no nation ever sent forth braver troops to battle than those who stormed Badajos.

When the extent of the night's havoc was made known to Lord Wellington, the firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers.

SITUATIONS.

It is a truth, that circumstances form the character; and that to situation, rather than to nature, are to be attributed the master vices of Society. In illustration of the assertion, we shall reprint, three short essays on the position of the members of the learned professions, as they are called and first—

OF LAWYERS.

The situation in which the numbers of the most influential classes in society find themselves placed, appears to me conducive neither to their own probity and happiness, nor to the welfare of the community. I am convinced, that very many of the errors that prevail throughout our country, and very much of the difficulty which exists in removing these errors, may be traced to this source. I should conceive it much more easy to cure men of their credulities, and to establish rational virtue among them, if it were no one's apparent interest to make them credulous or quarrelsome. In like manner, I should expect much less disease among mankind, if physicians were remunerated according to the measure of health, and not according to the measure of disease, that exists around them.

Not that I attribute to lawyers, as a body, the deliberate intention to sow dissensions; nor to the clergy, as a body, an organized plan of attack on our credulity; nor to physicians, as a body, the desire to see disease prevail. But there are degrees of dishonesty; and a strong temptation placed before a whole class of men, is seldom without its effects. In illustration of these general observations, let us examine the situation and the temptations of one of these professions—that of the lawyers.

To the professed object of the law and lawyers, no one will object. Men act unjustly towards each other, and it is desirable that such injustice should be remedied: men quarrel; and it is desirable that they should be reconciled. The law professes to remedy injustice and to reconcile quarrels, and if its practice corresponded to its professions, law would be one of the greatest blessings in social life. Is it so? Is law a blessing to this, or to any other country? Are lawyers? the promoters of peace, harmony, and kindness? Are they not, even proverbially, the reverse?

I will ask yet more: is it not the positive, pecuniary interest of the lawyers, that injustice should spread, and quarrels increase around him? Ought it to be the interest of any one individual in society, that his fellow creatures should be immoral and unhappy? OUGHT ANY MAN TO LIVE BY HIS NEIGHBOUR'S VICES Do not lawyers live, directly and continually, by their neighbour's vices?

Again: Is not the positive, pecuniary interest of lawyers, that the system of law should be complicated and that it should be expensive? And is not the positive pecuniary interest of mankind, that the system of law should *not* be complicated, and should *not* be expensive? Are not lawyers, therefore, when called upon to simplify the legal code, called upon to take the money out of their own pockets, in order to benefit their fellow citizens? IS NOT THIS A VITIATING SITUATION?

If the world were honest and virtuous, would not lawyers starve? Are not lawyers poor, in proportion as honesty and virtue prevail? If the lawyer, then, in common with other men, labors to make money, must he not feel that honesty and virtue are, virtually his enemies. If a Devil exist, can he place his children more favorably for vice than this?

I would that I could adequately express the importance which I attach to these questions, and to their answers. If lawyers were few in number, and uninfluential in rank, and contemptible in talent, the three-fourths of our legislators and governors have risen to their situations through the law; and the best talents of our country are developed at the bar.

When a young man evinces, or is imagined to evince, uncommon talents, he is educated for the bar; that, thus, he may rise to honor and distinction. Study and practice render him eloquent, perhaps; and eloquence is all-powerful in a republic like ours. He learns to argue speciously and smoothly, if not soundly; and smooth and specious arguments lead easy, indolent man, almost to any absurdity.

Thus the most talented—and, because the most talented, the most influential also—among our youth, are trained to a profession, the interests of which are against every man, and every man's interest against it. We elect them as our representatives and rulers; and we expect them to legislate for our benefit. One would imagine that we thought human nature could not be injured by any situation, nor seduced by any temptations. One would imagine that we thought all men so disinterestedly good, that they might be safely trusted to act and to legislate against themselves.

I hope and believe that there are honest, worthy men among lawyers, as among monarchs. Because I doubt whether any profession, however vitiating, be effectual to corrupt some noble characters. There are those who will pass through the fire of temptation, and come out, like platina, only brighter and purer. But the virtues of the mass of mankind are not of platina. They melt and disappear, when too strongly tried; and, therefore, the experiment is an unwise and an improper one.

Power is dangerous at all times and in any hands. Let us not add to the danger, by placing it in the hands of those who must sacrifice their own interests to legislate for ours. Let us not demand too much, that we be not disappointed. Our public officers require all the aid which situation can give them, to act and to legislate wisely and justly. It is to be regretted, that their previous profession should add to their difficulties.

I can see no remedy for the manifold evils that result from the present system of law and legislation, except in paying our lawyers otherwise, than according to our vices; or else, in choosing our legislators elsewhere than from among lawyers.—*The Crisis.*

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

On Friday *Ensuff Ali Khan* was brought to this office by Forrester the officer, on the following charge. On the preceding day the prisoner stationed himself in the way of his Majesty's carriage, as it passed from Windsor, and succeeded in pitching a petition in at the window. His petition sought justice from the King to a person who had been discharged from the body guard of the Governor-General of India, and the defendant expressed his determination, upon being expostulated with, that if a favourable answer were not vouchsafed, he would throw himself under the wheels of his Majesty's carriage, and thus prove the faithful performance of his promise. He refused to walk to the Mansion House without being put in chains, as he was accordingly handcuffed. On being asked by Alderman Kelly how he manged to reach this country, the prisoner stated that he walked from Bengal to Bombay and got into a ship, in which he worked his passage to this country, the captain being, as was usual, bound to restore him to Bengal. His object was to present a petition to William IV., from his brother, who had been a trooper in the Governor-General's Body Guard, from which he had been discharged without any just cause.—On being asked why his brother did not come himself, the prisoner said his brother had a wife and children, and could not be spared, but he was himself a single man, and had no tie upon him but his fraternal feeling.

A gentleman present who was well acquainted with eastern manners, said that such a mode of presenting petitions was not uncommon there; and that the constancy with which the Indians of that caste sought to serve those to whom they were attached was truly remarkable. The prisoner obstinately refused to return to his own country, and wished to be allowed to stay in London, and support himself by begging, until he could fulfil the object of his journey. He said that if he was taken to Bengal he should come back as soon as he had an opportunity.

Alderman Kelly told him, that he could not be allowed to remain here on such an errand; and he was finally, under the direction of the solicitor to the East India Company, conveyed on board the East Indiaman, which was about to sail to his own country. It was again found necessary to handcuff him, as he refused to go unless compelled.—*Examiner.*

QUEEN SQUARE.

A man named *Thomas Hewis*, who travels about London and its vicinity as a travelling glazier, looking out for jobs, and offering to put in panes of glass at a much less price than the regular tradesman can afford to do, was brought up in custody charged with wilfully breaking two panes of glass at an uninhabited house in Orchard street, Broadway, Westminster, belonging to John White, Esq., solicitor, of No. 6 Francis street, Bedford square. For the last six or eight months scarcely a day has passed but complaints have been sent, to the commissioners of police of the number of panes of glass that have been broken during the night, by some person or persons unknown, in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Pimlico, and various other parts of the district of the B division of police. Large rewards have been offered by the inhabitants for the apprehension of the offenders, but without success. The police have received orders to use their utmost vigilance, and extra men have been put on in plain clothes, to endeavour to detect the vagabonds, but all has been of no avail; the window breaking has still continued, and the glaziers have flourished. Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a police-constable on duty saw the prisoner go to Mr White's house, in orchard street, and thinking that he was unperceived deliberately broke one of the panes of glass on the ground floor; he then picked up a stone and threw it at the window of the first floor and smashed a second pane, when he walked off. The constable followed him, tapped him on the soldier, and asked him why he broke the windows?—when he pretended to know nothing about it. He was, however, taken to the station-house and secured. On inquiry being made, it was ascertained that no less than eighteen panes of glass had been broken at the same house, but when, or by whom, no person could tell; but every now and then a fresh window was found to be broken, and the travelling glazier had sent in a tender to mend all the windows at 1s. 8d. per pane. There was, however, no proof that he had broken more than the two panes in question, however strong the suspicion might be against him, and he was ordered to pay 7s. for the wilful damage, which being unable to do he was committed for one month to the House of Correction.—*Ibid.*

A SUITOR TO ROYALTY.

A good deal of talk and merriment have been created in Kensington, in consequence of the eccentricities of a gentleman said to hold a rank of some importance in the army, who has fallen desperately in love with the youthful charms of the Princess Victoria, and who, for some months past, has taken every opportunity of manifesting the ardour of his passion to her Royal Highness, and of making her a formal tender of his hand and heart. For some time the proposals and the epistles of this aspiring lover were treated as the effusions of a distempered intellect, and no notice was taken of them, but latterly his efforts to obtain an interview became so persevering, and it being known that he generally stationed himself in those portions of Kensington gardens where her Royal Highness most frequently indulged in the recreation of walking, it was found expedient to give some directions to the gatekeepers on the subject.

From what can be gathered of the eccentric gentleman's movements, it appears that about the beginning of last spring he made some very particular inquiries of the keeper at the Mount Gate, Kensington gardens, as to the Princess, wishing, in particular, to know the best way in which he could obtain an introduction; and whether it was most likely an interview would be granted at Kensington Palace. The gatekeeper referred the gentleman to the proper authorities at the place, after which he received three cards, containing, as the gentleman said, his titles and dignity, with a request that they should be immediately forwarded to her Royal Highness, the Princess Victoria, who, he added, would see that by an alliance with him her Royal Highness would acquire an Imperial title of superior pretensions to the comparatively insignificant distinction of Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. On the cards were written 'The King of Rome'—'The Emperor of the Asturies'—and 'The Grand Lama of Thibet.' Several letters were forwarded to the palace by this tripartite potentate, who was constantly seen promenading before the palace and in the gardens, waiting to obtain the desired interview with the Princes. For five or six days after this the individual disappeared: but one day, while the gatekeepers were at dinner, he contrived to gain admission into the gardens, when he took that opportunity, unobserved, to jump over the palings into the shrubbery, and there plant a laurel, to which was annexed another letter to the Princess Victoria, which, of course, when discovered, was speedily removed. The next morning the aspirant to royalty came to the gate, and inquired for the Princess, on being informed her royal highness was gone to Claremont, he immediately jumped into a cab and made a bargain with the driver to take him there for a sovereign, which was paid. In the evening the gentleman returned, and told the gate-keeper he had been to Claremont, and had been shown over the house, but he had been unable to catch the view of the Princess. From that time this gentleman continued to pursue the same system of eccentricity, and on Wednesday morning, having made some further inquiries of the gate-keeper respecting her royal highness, who had just taken an airing in a pony chaise, the gatekeeper considered it to be the most prudent course to inform Sir John Conroy of the persevering conduct of the enamoured suitor. The gatekeeper having received his instructions, proceeded to the station-house, and returned to the garden, accompanied by inspector M'Manus of the T. division. The gate keeper and the inspector then proceeded towards a bench in the garden, where the individual in question had taken a seat. As soon as he saw them, probably guessing their mission, he rose up with the intention of walking away, but he was stopped by the inspector, who explained to him the authority on which he acted, and told him he must take him into custody unless he would pledge his honour to abstain in future from the ridiculous system of annoyance he had practised. The individual, after some demur, gave the required promise, and was allowed to leave the garden, after having given a card, which contained, as was presumed, his real name and rank. The latter of which was stated to be Lieut-Colonel. He was a tall military looking man, with an umbrella and a bunch of lavender, apparently about 25 years of age.—*Bell's Messenger, July 27.*

BLACK AND WHITE TWINS.—We extracted from the London papers lately a story of a lady in France having given birth to a black and a white child, twins: a singular event of the same complexion happened on Tuesday last, in our own immediate neighbourhood. On that day in a house in the wood near Dalkeith, a young woman was delivered of male twins, one of which was as white as European children commonly are at their birth, and the other of decidedly African dinginess. The white infant was still-born, and the black one only lived a few minutes. Both babes were buried in the course of the day. The girl's story, we understand, is, that she saw a black man in Dumfries market, and was so struck with his appearance that she could not help turning back to get another peep at him. As we don't feel quite inclined to take in this account ourselves, we have the less objection to our readers doing so.—*Dumfries Times.*—*Times, July 15*

JOHN KING,—Printer.